

(Name of Facility) Body Art Exposure Control Plan (Address)

Prepared by:

Preparer's relationship to the Facility:

Date of Preparation:

Where is this plan located and accessible in the establishment?

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Part 1: Policies and Procedures:

Per Saint Croix County Ordinance 45.03 (2) the following 5 items are required for all Saint Croix County Body Art facilities:

•	Describe, step by step, the procedures for setting up, tearing down, and disinfecting body art work stations. Note: SCC-Public Health will verify that these procedures are followed at inspections.			
	Describe, step by step, the procedures used for preparing the body art site. Note: SCC-Public Health will verify these procedures are followed at inspections.			

3. Describe in detail the procedures used for safe handling of sharps waste. Not Public Health will verify these procedures are followed at inspections.	e: SCC-
4. Describe in detail the procedures used to protect the practitioner and patron from be fluids. Note: SCC-Public Health will verify these procedures are followed at inspection	-

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5.	Describe in detail the procedures in the case that either a practitioner or patron is exposed to
	bodily fluids. Note: SCC-Public Health will verify that all employees of the establishment know these procedures.
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VACCINE INFORMATION STATEMENT

Hepatitis B Vaccine

What You Need to Know

Many Vaccine Information Statements are available in Spanish and other languages. See www.immunize.org/vis

Hojas de información sobre vacunas están disponibles en español y en muchos otros idiomas. Visite www.immunize.org/vis

1 Why get vaccinated?

Hepatitis B is a serious disease that affects the liver. It is caused by the hepatitis B virus. Hepatitis B can cause mild illness lasting a few weeks, or it can lead to a serious, lifelong illness.

Hepatitis B virus infection can be either acute or chronic.

Acute hepatitis B virus infection is a short-term illness that occurs within the first 6 months after someone is exposed to the hepatitis B virus. This can lead to:

- · fever, fatigue, loss of appetite, nausea, and/or vomiting
- jaundice (yellow skin or eyes, dark urine, clay-colored bowel movements)
- · pain in muscles, joints, and stomach

Chronic hepatitis B virus infection is a long-term illness that occurs when the hepatitis B virus remains in a person's body. Most people who go on to develop chronic hepatitis B do not have symptoms, but it is still very serious and can lead to:

- · liver damage (cirrhosis)
- liver cancer
- death

Chronically-infected people can spread hepatitis B virus to others, even if they do not feel or look sick themselves. Up to 1.4 million people in the United States may have chronic hepatitis B infection. About 90% of infants who get hepatitis B become chronically infected and about 1 out of 4 of them dies.

Hepatitis B is spread when blood, semen, or other body fluid infected with the Hepatitis B virus enters the body of a person who is not infected. People can become infected with the virus through:

- Birth (a baby whose mother is infected can be infected at or after birth)
- Sharing items such as razors or toothbrushes with an infected person
- Contact with the blood or open sores of an infected person
- · Sex with an infected partner
- Sharing needles, syringes, or other drug-injection equipment
- Exposure to blood from needlesticks or other sharp instruments

Each year about 2,000 people in the United States die from hepatitis B-related liver disease.

Hepatitis B vaccine can prevent hepatitis B and its consequences, including liver cancer and cirrhosis.

2 | Hepatitis B vaccine

Hepatitis B vaccine is made from parts of the hepatitis B virus. It cannot cause hepatitis B infection. The vaccine is usually given as 3 or 4 shots over a 6-month period.

Infants should get their first dose of hepatitis B vaccine at birth and will usually complete the series at 6 months of age.

All children and adolescents younger than 19 years of age who have not yet gotten the vaccine should also be vaccinated.

Hepatitis B vaccine is recommended for unvaccinated adults who are at risk for hepatitis B virus infection, including:

- People whose sex partners have hepatitis B
- Sexually active persons who are not in a long-term monogamous relationship
- Persons seeking evaluation or treatment for a sexually transmitted disease
- · Men who have sexual contact with other men
- People who share needles, syringes, or other druginjection equipment
- People who have household contact with someone infected with the hepatitis B virus
- Health care and public safety workers at risk for exposure to blood or body fluids
- Residents and staff of facilities for developmentally disabled persons
- Persons in correctional facilities
- · Victims of sexual assault or abuse
- · Travelers to regions with increased rates of hepatitis B
- People with chronic liver disease, kidney disease, HIV infection, or diabetes
- Anyone who wants to be protected from hepatitis B

There are no known risks to getting hepatitis B vaccine at the same time as other vaccines.



Part 3: Per Saint Croix County ordinance 45.03(3): The Exposure Control Plan must be reviewed annually. Document review dates and any changes made to the policies.

Month/day/year of plan review &/or updates	Changes Made to the Plan if none, state "none"	Name of the Reviewer

Part 4: Per Saint Croix County ordinance 45.03(3): All employees shall read/review The Exposure Control Plan at least annually.

Month/day/year that employee read/reviewed the Exposure Control plan	Name of the employee	Signature of Employee